Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Cheſnut Street.

NUMBER 1559.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

UNITED STATES, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſs.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

With all and ſingular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the ſaid Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, Auguſt 29, 1797.

N. B. The Inventory may be ſeen at my Office

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

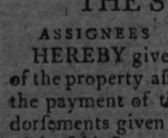
wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.



THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

BLOOMSBURY.

To be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

ON Friday, the eighth day of September inſt. between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of WM. HAY, inkeeper, in Trenton, in the State of New-Jerſey, that elegant ſeat called BLOOMSBURY, the ſeat of the late JOHN COX, Eſq. deceaſed, with the appurtenances; containing 400 acres of Land, with a ſuitable proportion of arable, meadow, and wood land. The principal manſion houſe is within a half a mile of Trenton, and on the river Delaware. The ſituation and improvement of this eſtate is ſuch as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wiſhing to retire from the city.—The terms will be made eaſy, as a great part of the purchaſe money may remain in the hands of the purchaſer for a liberal term of credit, on giving ſatisfactory ſecurity. Attendance will be given on behalf of the ſubſcribers, who can make an indiſputable title for the premiſes.

Eſther Cox,
John Stevens,
Matthias Barton.

September 2. dt7th

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes

Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick Houſe, on the South ſide of Filbert ſtreet, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The Houſe is not plaſtered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houſes. It is ſuitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Cheſnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGGN almoſt new, with a frame—and a pair of harneſs (Engliſh collars) has never been uſed—price 90 Dolls.

A Horſe 16 hands high, ſeven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harneſs—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. d1w

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial } TEAS

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE *YELLOW FEVER.*

EVER ſince this diſeaſe made ſuch ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its cauſes and cure.—The reſult of his enquiries has convinced him that the reaſon why ſo few perſons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well underſtood, and the conſequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is perſuaded that the exceſſive bleedigns and mercurial reatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the uſe of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if uſed according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry ſtreet, two doors above Ninth ſtreet, (late manager of Jackſon and Co's Medicine Warehouſe, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third ſtreet, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race ſtreet.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſidered as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

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80 Dollars Reward.

LAST night the ſhop of the ſubſcriber was opened, and ſeveral articles taken off, viz. a common black leather pocket book, containing two twenty dollar notes of the laſt emiſſion of the Pennſylvania Bank, and a number of looſe papers—one pinchback watch with a carved caſe, and ſix ſilver ones—one of theſe a French watch, originally made to tell the day of the month, but this part of the works had been taken out—the figures on the dial plate were left—Another was made by Loveland, London, the number 3113; a third was marked on the dial plate as well as the inſide, Amber, New-York. No further particulars are recollected. Whoever diſcovers the thief, or thieves, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction and the property recovered, ſhall have the above reward. Forty dollars will be paid for the property alone, or in proportion for any part of it.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

N. B. All watchmakers are requeſted to ſtop he above watches if offered for ſale.

Frankford, Auguſt 19.

Aug. 21. eo8t.

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

A Cook wanted.

A WOMAN who underſtands the buſineſs and can bring good recommendations, may find employ and receive generous wages by applying at No. 67, north Seventh-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15. *3t

Wanted to purchaſe,

A pair of ſtout, well broke Horſes, young and ſound. Enquire at Mr. Oellers' Hotel, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Application muſt be made immediately.

Auguſt 12 *3t

The Partnerſhip,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Houſe are deſired to render the ſame to T. B. Freeman; and thoſe indebted to the Houſe are deſired to make payment to him—By whom buſineſs will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 7 eod4w

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 2aw4w

Roſs & Simſon,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having worked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He, who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. *4t

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes ave the conveniance of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bantlanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

Mordecai Lewis.

Auguſt 12. 3aw1m

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. eo12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1797. } d1m

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſes
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon*, with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

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To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d&w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *September 5.*

UNIFORM *for the* NAVY *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

CAPTAIN'S UNIFORM.

FULL DRESSED COAT. Blue cloth, with long buff lapels, and a standing collar, and lining of buff—to be made and trimmed full with a gold epaulet on each shoulder. The cuffs buff, with four buttons, and four buttons at the pockets. Lappels to have nine buttons, and one to the standing collar. Buttons, yellow metal, and to have the foul anchor and American Eagle on the same.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff, with flaps and four buttons to the pockets of the vests, so as to correspond and be in uniform with the coat. Buttons the same kind as the coat, only proportionably smaller.

LIEUTENANTS.

COAT. Long, blue, with half lappels, standing collar, and lining of buff. The lappels to have six buttons, and one to the collar; below the lappel, right side, three buttons, left side, three close worked button holes. Three buttons to the pocket flaps, and three to a flash sleeve, with a buff cuff. One gold epaulet on the right shoulder. Trimmings, plain twist.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff—The former to be made with skirts, and pocket flaps, but to have no buttons to the pockets. The buttons for the vest and breeches, and coat, the same as for the captain's uniform.

LIEUTENANTS OF MARINES.

COAT. Long, blue, with long lappels of red; standing collar and lining, red. The lappels to have nine buttons, and one to the standing collar. Three buttons to the pocket flaps, and three to a flash sleeve, with a red cuff. One gold epaulet on the right shoulder, for the senior lieutenant, where there are two lieutenants for the same ship, and one on the left shoulder for the second officer. Where there is only one lieutenant, he is also to wear the epaulet on the right shoulder. Trimmings plain.

VEST and BREECHES. The former, red with skirts and pocket flaps, but to have no buttons to the pockets.—The latter blue—Buttons, for the suit, the same as the captains and lieutenants.

SURGEONS.

COAT. Long, dark green, with black velvet lappels, and standing collar—Lappels to have buttons, and one to the standing collar—No linings, other than being faced with the same cloth as the coat. Slash sleeves, the cuff the same as the facing, with three buttons. Pocket flaps, plain.

VEST and BREECHES. The former, red, double breasted—The latter, green, same as the coat. Buttons, the same as the officers.

SURGEON'S MATES.

The same as the surgeons, with only this difference in the coat, to wit—Half lappels, with six buttons, and one to the collar; below the lappel, right side, three buttons; left side three close worked button holes.

SAILING MASTER.

COAT. Long, blue with facings and standing collar of the same, edged with buff—nine buttons to the lappels, and one to the standing collar. Lining blue, or faced with the same as the coat—Slash sleeves, with three buttons.—Pockets plain.

VEST and BREECHES. Plain buff vest—and blue breeches. Buttons (for the suit) the same as for the officers.

PURSER.

COAT. Plain frock blue coat, with the proper naval buttons—No lappels.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff, and plain.

MIDSHIPMEN.

COAT. Plain frock coat of blue, lined and edged with buff, without lappels, a standing collar of buff, and plain buff cuffs, open underneath with three buttons.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff—former to be made round and plain—Buttons (for the suit) the same as before described.

MARINES.

Plain short coats of blue, with a red belt, edged with red, and turned up with the same, with common small naval buttons, with blue pantaloons edged with red, and red vests.

Captains, lieutenants, and marine officers, to wear when full dressed, cocked hats, with black cockades, and small swords (yellow mounted) and when undressed, such swords as may be hereafter fixed upon or ordered, which said swords are to be worn at all times by the midshipmen, who are to wear cocked hats, &c. when full dressed only.—Surgeons mates, sailing masters, and pursers, cocked hats and black cockades.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War-Office, August 24, 1797.

N. B. SUMMER DRESS.—Vest and breeches (excepting for marine soldiers) to be white, or nankeen, as may correspond with the uniform, &c. &c. Marines, white linen overalls.

"We understand, (says the *Massachusetts Mercury*,) that Citizen Barney's conduct is censured by the French Government. It is said he has used his squadron for his *own emolument*, rather than the good of his Directors: and that the most enormous allowances for his convenience and entertainment, have been made by the St. Domingo Commissioners, without the knowledge or consent of the republic."

Upon a thorough investigation, it is probable that the French Government will find that "enormous allowances have been made for the *convenience* and *entertainment* of other "*patriotic*," Gallo-Americans, besides *Citizen* Barney. It is well known, that during the more turbulent periods of the revolution, when one party held the reins of power no longer than till another gained sufficient strength to drag the leaders to the scaffold, that some who left America, bankrupts in point of property, and went to France, obtained employments under the successive factions which deluged that country in crimes and blood, by which, from the "enormous allowances made for the *convenience* and *entertainment*," as well as to *requite their services*, they have amassed immense fortunes. Some have been *uncharitable* enough to suggest that, in the consequent confusion concomitant on continual changes in the controuling councils of France, the evidences of property entrusted to the disposal of agents in behalf of the French nation, were *put out of sight*, and that no documents could afterwards be found to effect a settlement: others have supposed the existence of a verbal contract between the then ruling party of the day, and the persons employed—and when the ruler became subjected to the *national razor*, the advantage of course rested with the agent who had previously received the cash—cash proceeded from the sale of national domains—but much oftner stripped from victims whose blood had formed rivulets under the guillotine, in consequence of its being laid to their charge, that *they were rich*.—While the directory may be pursuing measures to rid France of the last remains of those vultures who have been preying upon vitals of nation, and "driving from office" such as have countenanced the piracies upon the property of neutral powers, in the course of their proceedings they will undoubtly find that much treasure has been lavished for the "*convenience and entertainment*" of agents at home and abroad—As far as America has afforded refuge to those who have been *conveniently entertained*, at the expense of France, for purposes subversive of the neutrality and honour of our country, it is a happy circumstance that the vigilance of Government, and the watchfulness of those who have been entrusted with the management of publick concerns, as yet have been able to counteract every nefarious plot—and it is sincerely hoped that such may be the change of sentiment and measures in France, that disgrace will soon be considered as attached to those who have originated, as well as those who have aided a conduct long witnessed with detestation and horror.

The judicious and independent Editor of the New-York Daily Gazette, makes the following remarks on a letter, recently published, disclosing the French scheme for burning the capital towns of America.

[If the above extract be true, what are the citizens of the United States to think of the constituted authorities of their great ally? The appointment of Santhonax to to the chief command of St. Domingo, was one among the numberless bad effects of the factious spirit which has prvailed in France ever since the revolution—Previous to his mission to that unfortunate colony, last spring, his administration *there*, had exhibited decisive proofs of his qualifications to destroy, and his utter incapacity to restore—but, in spite of this conviction—in spite of the spirited remonstrances of the colonial agents who predicted the eventual and speedy ruin of the whites, and the detestable elevation of the negroes over their heads—in spite of the prayers and tears of proprietors—in spite of the obvious interests of the mother country, as well as of the colonies which could only be advanced by a mild and equitable government, and without which, instead of an advantage they must necessarily be an incumbrance to France—In spite of all these important considerations, that unhappy predominating spirit of faction, carried its point, and delegated this most odious of all tyrants to exercise the supremacy in that unfortunate island—The consequences are well known—The nervous and pathetic speech of *Vaublanc* in the council of 500 on this interesting subject, which drew tears of indignation from the members, against the criminal author of the villainies perpetrated—was only the prelude of his recall—and it is hoped his fate, when arraigned before an impartial tribunal, if any such exists in France, will be that of all tyrants who are compelled to account for their conduct. The known disposition of this man and the general tenor of his administration in St. Domingo are sufficient to stamp the facts contained in the preceding letter with the seal of authenticity. That he is an enemy of this country is undoubted—and that to injure us as far as possible would be the highest gratification to the feelings of his diabolical soul, is equally true—But there is another consideration—His enmity against the emigant colonists, is most bitter; every measure he could devise to injure them would naturally be practised—Knowing they are retired to the United States—and reside in the principal cities, the most eligible way of persecuting them would be to expose the small remains of their former opulence, to the ravages of conflagration—and as this must necessarily involve in its effects two classes against whom he harbored the greatest malice—the emigrant French, and the citizens of the United States; he engaged a troop of incendiaries to come over and set fire to our towns.

After this information, who can doubt the source of the evils which the several cities in various states suffered by fire last winter; and the numberless attempts made in this particularly; though by the care of Providence, and the vigilance of our citizens, unsuccessfully. We trust a similar spirit of vigilance will be manifested the present autumn and winter; for it appears that these vile missionaries of fire and destruction, after returning to their employer at St. Domingo, received the promised reward, and had set out again for the United States on a similar errand. They must then be among us. Let us therefore beware of Frenchmen! They are sacrificing us wherever they can at sea, plundering and robbing our property and abusing our persons; and if they can do it with impunity by land, will it not be undertaken? There are undoubtedly men among those now in this country, who possess honor and principle; and whose professions of gratitude for the asylum afforded them, are sincere: Such deserve regard, esteem and protection; but the scoundrels who join our own degraded party of Jacobins, and, in conversation as well as pamphlets, vilify the people and the government of the United States, deserve to be expelled with abhorrence, as intrusive pests, and dangerous enemies to our internal tranquility and safety.

This will not be thought severe when it is recollected that the ship Mount Vernon, which was captured last spring, at the mouth of the Delaware, and carried to the West-Indies, was condemned on the authority of letters from some rascally Frenchmen who declared the property to be English.

When such unprincipled ingrates are found among a certain class of men, the whole are often suspected, as it is difficult to draw the line of discrimination; and if any severities are uttered against the French by the people of this country, it is obviously the effect of their own conduct. The innocent and well-intentioned are too frequently involved in the stigma; but in the present instance we are conscious that there are large numbers of innocent unfortunate emigrants among us who deserve commiseration for their sufferings, instead of being suspected of villainy.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *&c.*

No. VI.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE letter said to be written by Mr. Jefferson to M. Mazzei (after stating the *change* which it is there said had taken place from our former love of liberty and *republicanism*, to an anglo-monarchico-aristocratic disposition) proceeds thus: "Nevertheless, the principal body of of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the *executive power*, the *judiciary power*, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds. [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.]"

This is one of the parts of the letter so injurious to America—one of those very *misrepresentations*, spoken of by Mr. Pinckney, which have brought our misunderstandings with France upon us!—By which, to use his own words, they "entertain the humiliating idea that we are a people divided by party, the mere creatures of foreign influence, and regardless of our national character, honor and interest," have become the fit objects for them to exercise their will and power on. It is their belief of this very difference between the views of our government and the wishes of the people, spoken of in this part of the letter to Mazzei, there is no doubt, which has induced them to act the part they have towards us. Here it is said, that the people of America and their government are in direct opposition to each other; consequently, that it is the natural wish of the one, to get rid of the other:—And along with this fair declaration of the desire, goes every possible encouragement and invitation to join in the attempt. "The *principal body of our citizens* remain, faithful to republican principles! *All our proprietors of lands* are friendly to those principles, as also the *mass* of men of *talents!* While we have against us (republicans) *only* the *executive*, the *judiciary*, the officers of government, a few *speculators*, and all *timid* men. Therefore, come on ye Frenchmen! You have only to declare it, and this contemptible faction, called the American government, is at once annihilated!!" This is the fair declaration made in this part of the letter, and the absolute proposals made to the French people by such declarations.

Well might Mr. Pinckney say, indeed, that it had been owing to *misrepresentations* of the people and our government, that our disturbances with France had been brought upon us: For from whither else could these disturbances have possibly proceeded? If there had been *no misrepresentations*, there would have been nothing for them to have quarrelled with; for such are the principles of our government, that whatever are the dispositions of the people, such absolutely must be the operations of it;—and consequently, if the dispositions of the people had been what is there said they were, those acts of the government, which were *their* absolute creating, would never have gained the displeasure of the French, while the spirit and dispositions of the people obtained their approbation. A correct knowledge of the principles of the American government, and the actual dispositions of the people towards the operations of that government, would have left no room for an enmity towards the one, and a friendship for the other. It was only, therefore to a *misrepresentation* of those principles and those dispositions that so absurd a contradiction could ever have been attributed; and it is in that contradiction, most certainly, that all our differences exist.

I have already shewn the glaring *misrepresentations* with respect to the principles of our government. It only now remains to shew those which relate to the dispositions of the people towards the operation of it: And in doing this, it will be necessary still to hold in idea the principle of the government themselves. By the constitution of America, it is clear, that all the great and important officers of the government, on whom the operations of it depend, are entirely dependent on the will of the people for their existence. If therefore, "the principal body of our citizens, *all* our proprietors of lands, and all the mass of men of talents, remain faithful to republican principles," as no doubt they do, how can it possibly happen, that *these* should "have *against* them, an *executive* and *judiciary*" of contrary principles? Would the people, who are thus armed with all the powers of the government, elect an *executive*, and they a *judiciary*, directly to oppose that very people's will? The people might indeed for a while be deceived, and call men into office of principles contrary to their own; but a repetition of their election, after their principles were known, whatever those principles might be, is a fair and unequivocal declaration of the principles of the people themselves.

The *executive* of America, who were thus said to be opposed to the *principles* of those who *elected* them, and who had themselves elected a *judiciary*, also opposed to those on whose will they themselves existed, were twice elected; the President by the unanimous voice of the whole of the American people; and at the approach of the *third* election, the most anxious and decided disposition again to elect him; and finally, on his declining to serve, the strongest sentiments of regret that ever accompanied any man in his retirement from public service, together with the promotion of the vice-president to his place, who for the two elections preceding, had formed part of that very *executive* those opposed to the will of those who elected them, form the very *strong* and *clear* proofs of the people and the government of America being *opposed* to each other: Added to which, every instance in which the people have been called on to decide on to decide on the acts of the executive, they have clearly and unequivocally declared in their favor.

What were the efforts made in the case of the *proclamation* of neutrality, to obtain the disapprobation of the people? And what was their absolute and final decision in consequence of those efforts? The conduct of the *executive* was approved; and the instrument of France who had been employed in offending both the people and the government of America, was withdrawn. And in the case of the treaty, at present the great and pretended cause of complaint on the part of France, the people not only decided by their vote through their representatives on the subject of *appropriations*, but in their individual and primitive capacities, were becoming exceedingly uneasy and clamorous at the appearance of an opposition, until their representative will had been thus obtained in its favour. One glaring contradiction respecting the will of the people had the dispositions of our Government being in direct opposition to each other, here deserves to be noticed. On the Banking and Funding systems, the assumption and excise laws, the head of the *executive* was accused of having laid the foundation of monarchy and aristocracy, by consenting to those acts of the legislature, which were in fact the acts of *the people*; and in the case of the treaty, he was accused of the same disposition, for having entirely *disregarded* the whole voice of the *people*. Was the latter the truth, it would afford the highest paise ever offered to the disinterested patriotism of a man; sacrificing the only possible personal consideration, the love and admiration of the people on which his whole greatness had been founded, to what he, in his *solitary* opinion, conceived to be his country's good. But the truth is, the President was in this latter case of the treaty, governed by the same principle of administering that kind of government which was the will of the majority, that he had been in sanctioning the acts of the Legislature in those former cases.

The will of the majority of the people of America in the banking, the funding systems, &c. were *constitutionally* conveyed to him through the acts of both houses of Congress. That will, on which he acted in signing the *treaty*, was *constitutionally* conveyed to him through the *vote*, in which it had *two thirds* of the Senate in its favor. To have refused his signature in either case, would have been to have gone in direct contradiction to the will of the people in any way that will could have come to him, to have been depended on. True it is, the clamours against the treaty were very great when it first appeared, but when it come to be fairly understood, I believe it may be truly said, that a great majority of the people of America were in favour, even of its merits; and with respect to its execution, after it had been formed and sanctioned by the Senate and the President, there is no question of the dispositions of the people, in its favour. But it will be said that it was necessity and not choice, that made the people anxious it should be carried into *effect* at that particular stage of it. So was it necessity and not choice, perhaps that led to the negociation of it. What was the necessity for carrying the treaty into effect after it had been adopted by the Senate and President? To avoid a rupture with those with whom it had been negociated. What else was the cause of that negociation?

In what then has the will of the people, or their *principles*, been in contradiction with the *executive* or *judiciary*; the one *republican*, the others *monarchial* and *aristocratical*? With respect to the *judiciary*, their decisions on the points complained of by the French, have been in strict conformity to the constructions put upon our situation by the executive in their discussions on those points.—Consequently, if those constructions of the Executive were consistent with the sentiments of the people, the *judiciary* was not *opposed* to the people, as it is said. The most of those constructions, it is to be observed, were begun and ably supported by Mr. Jefferson himself.

Early in the dispute between America and France, Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, established some of those very *principles* himself, in which it is said the people and our government have so widely differed since. In his communicacions with Mr. Genet, we find the following doctrines laid down. "I believe," says his letter of the 24th of July, 1793, "that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the vessel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the vessel of a friend, are lawful prize. Upon this principle I presume, the British vessels have taken the property of French citizens found in our vessels, and I confess I should be at a loss on what principle to reclaim it. It is true, that sundry nations, desirous of avoiding the inconvenience of having their vessels stopped at sea, &c. have in many instances introduced by their special treaties, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms shall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods; but this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, controuling in special cases the general principles of the law of nations. England has determined to adhere to the rigorous principle." And in his letter of August 16, 1793, to Governeur Morris, our Minister in Paris, on the subject of M. Genet's conduct, he says,—"We suppose it to have been long an established principle of the law of nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's vessel, and the goods of an enemy, lawful prize in the vessels of a friend. We have established a contrary principle, that free ships shall make free goods, in our treaties with France, Holland and Prussia, it is our wish to establish it with other nations—but this requires *their consent* also, and is a work of time. In the mean time they have a *right to act* on the general principle, (that enemies goods are prize on board of neutrals without giving us or France cause of complaint."

Now, it is well known, that one of the principal *pretences* of France, for her quarrel with us, is, that by our treaty with Great Britain, we have established a principle with that nation, on that subject, contrary to and more favourable, than is contained in our treaty with her; and it is principally on account of its partiality to Great Britain and enmity to the cause of France, it seems, that the government of America has been charged with entertaining sentiments different from the people;—the one *monarchical* and *aristocratic*—the other *republican*. That we have made a treaty with Great Britain, contrary in that respect, to the one made with France, there is no sort of question. But as Mr. Jefferson himself has very justly observed, the principle established in our treaty with France, of *free ships making free goods*, "is altogether the effect of a particular stipulation controuling in a *special case* the general principle of the law of nations;" and that contained in our treaty with Great Britain, is nothing more than an acknowledgment of a *right*, by special treaty, which she held and was exercising to its fullest extent under that "general principle of the law of nations." We have Mr. Jefferson's authority, that the American *government* "*wished* to establish the same principle with *other* nations, that had been established in our treaties with France, Holland and Prussia;" meaning Great Britain, no doubt, as it was on the conduct of that nation he was then particularly writing. This, however, it seems, Great Britain, when we came to negotiate, was not disposed to agree to; nor was she obliged, if she thought the advantages to be gained by it not a sufficient compensation for the relinquishment, to give up an advantage which she held by the *general principle of the law of nations*, because France or any other nation had been so liberal on their part: and this, it seems too, Mr. Jefferson knew at least two years before that negotiation had been set on foot; for "England," says he, "is determined to adhere to the rigorous principle,"—viz. of enemy's property being lawful prize when found in neutral ships—and of this neither "America nor France have any cause to complain," agreeable to Mr. Jefferson's *opinion itself*.

As far as British or French principles, interests, or the partiality or prejudices of America towards either, are concerned, there is no real difference then between the sentiments of the people and the conduct of our government; but on the contrary, it is clearly and entirely a mistake in Mr. Jefferson, when he says, that "we have against *us (republicans)* the *executive power*, &c." since it is evident that the conduct of the executive, on those heads, is but the result of the principles and reasonings of that very *republican* himself. Let us next hear Mr. Jefferson as an orator, *haranguing against himself*, on some general principles which will apply to this particular point.

In his speech to the senate, the 6th of March, 1797, after declaring his *zealous attachment to the constitution* of the United States, he says, "and no one more sincerely *prays*, that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the constitution eventually devolves on this office; [of vice president.] These have been *justly* confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here," [Mr. Adams] "whose talents and *integrity* have been *known* and *revered* by *me* through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a *cordial* and uninterrupted *friendship* between *us*; and I *devoutly pray*, he may be long preserved for the *government*, the *happiness*, and *prosperity* of our common country;"—and yet, this very Mr. Adams, for whom he has all this *cordial friendship*, whose *talents* and *integrity* have been long *known* and *revered* by him, and who, he so *devoutly prays*, *(perhaps for the very first time)* may be *long* preserved for the *government*, the *happiness* and prosperity of our common country, was one of that very *executive*; or at any rate, one of those *officers of government*, who it is asserted in the letter to Mazzei, are opposed to the *republicans*, to *all the principal body of our citizens*, our *proprietors of lands*, and all this mighty *mass* of men of *talents*.

And I will here ask, why Mr. Jefferson, in introducing Paine's first Rights of Man, called on the *people* of America, "once more to rally round the standard of *Common Sense*," if he did not conceive they had deviated from those principles by which they had been actuated when Paine addressed them under that title? And if they had deviated from those principles, by what was that deviation ascertained, but their dispositions in the management of those *rights* and *privileges* they had just obtained? And where were those dispositions to be found, according to the reputed *apostacies* from republicanism, but in the operations of the government, whose *executive* and *officers*, it is *sagaciously*

perceived, are at length in *opposition* to those who created them and set in motion those principles, for which, *they* themselves had been thus accused of deviating from the *standard* of *Common Sense*? It follows then, from every *public* expression of Mr. Jefferson himself, that there is *no* difference of sentiment or *principles* between the people and the Government of America!

AMERICANUS.

From a London Paper of July 12.

The late Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE.

Of Mr. BURKE's talents and acquirements in general, it is unnecessary to speak. They were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age, perhaps second to none in any age; he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected it from the wise of all times; but what he had so obtained, he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellects, active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy, to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once through the surface into the essential form of things.

With a fancy singularly vivid, he, least of all men in his times, indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his cotemporaries, he was the last in his own skill to innovate. A statesman of the most enlarged views, in all his policy he was strictly practical, and in his practice he always regarded, with holy reverence, the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendant powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony in these days of rash presumption, how much the greatest mind is singly inferior to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries.

His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and dignified it with philosophy, but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking, in the senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius.

To the Protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren belief, without influence on his moral conduct. He was rigid in the systems of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in construing those of all other men; warm but placable, resenting more the offences committed against hose who were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he thought public justice insulted; compassionate to private distress; lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend, he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; overrating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them; straining in their favor whatever influence he possessed; and for their sakes more than for his own, regretting that during so long a political life he had so seldom borne any share in power, which he considered only as an instrument of more diffusive good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and on his part he has been often heard to declare, that in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof.

One who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man, can be uninteresting or uninstructive to the public, to whom he truly belonged. Few indeed whom the Divine Goodness has largely gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of his genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Several French privateers are now on our coast, and from their late depredations, it seems that their conduct grows more piratical; which is a proof that they expect a peace, when they will be without a PRETEXT for their unprincipled and unsanctioned piracies.

The State Papers published in the Minerva of Friday last, purporting to be communications between the French and Spanish ministers, relative to the defeat of the Spanish fleet by admiral Jervis, vis, have excicited no small curiosity, and we have been repeatedly enquired of as to the probability of their authenticity. On this point we can give no satisfactory evidence. The note of the French minister is signed Perignon; and wears marks of authenticity. The insolent dictatorial stile of it is perfectly in the present French character.—The answer is not signed, and contains some expressions that render its authenticity suspected. It is however a very proper answer, as to its spirit and general tenor; and this circumstance inclines us to think it a mere fabrication. Both of the notes were taken from the London courier, a violent opposition paper.

COMMUNICATION.

A gentleman who was in France at the time the ship Hare's case was tried, declares, that when the judge was about pronouncing her condemnation, he addressed capt. Haley, who was in court, and told him, that although his object in bringing her into Dieppe was wholly personal, and intended not for for the benefit of the republic but himself alone, yet, she would have been released, were it not that certain provisions of their maritime code had been infringed, which obliged him to condemn her, and all the property on board, as legal prize to the republic—That as to him, it was obvious to the world, that he was an unprincipled scoundrel and deserved the reward due to every traitor—that no man who had a regard for his character, or the interests of his country, could be guilty of so atrocious an act—and that he felt very happy at the total disappointment of his base views. Hence it appears, that Haley's object was to get the property to himself: And though he says in the letter to Mr. Clason he meant the ship should be liberated, yet it is reasonable to presume, that had she been so, the next step would be to convert her into a privateer, for which purpose, very ready permission could no doubt have been obtained by the aid of his countrymen from Frenchmen in office, possessed of equal virtue with themselves.

BOSTON, September 2.

FROM GLOUCESTER, Aug. 31.

"Capt. Girdler arrived here this afternoon from Bourdeaux, in 42 days passage. Five days ago he spoke a frigate bound into Halifax, from which he was informed, that they had two days before spoke a packet from England; the lieutenant of which informed them, that a Peace between Great-Britain and France had been concluded upon; that the packet brought the official news, and that it might be depended on."

☞ *If the Packet above mentioned had the July mail on board, the account may be authentic; and sailing as late as the 23d July, would give her thirty days before spoke with.*

The U. S. Frigate Constitution, it is said, will be launched about the 21st inst. She is coppered, and in a state of much forwardness.

Capt. Tilton, has declined accepting the Lieutenancy of the Marines.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

On Monday last, as a number of men from Newton were riding very fast home with their scythes, after mowing in the marsh, a young man by the name of Wm. Noyes, was thrown from his horse; his scythe fell under him, and made a wound in his left side seven inches long, cut one of his ribs in two, and left a considerable opening in his chest. He was in extreme pain while he survived; and within 24 hours he expired. He was a strong, active, promising young man, nearly 23 years of age. It is hoped the circumstance of his death will be a sufficient caution against riding fast with such a dangerous weapon. It would be much safer for those who find it convenient to carry their scythes on horseback, to take them off from the sneads, and bind them up with them. On Saturday last, at Newport, John Gibbs, the second son of Mr. George Gibbs, mer. in the 16th year of his age, was suddenly killed by an unexpected discharge of his fowling piece. The contents piercing his neck, deprived him almost instantly of his life. Lamentable instance of the instability of human existence!

PROLIFIC.

It is a pleasing fact, that Mr. Ivory Holland, of Mohawk-River, (about 54 years old) late of Petersham, and formerly an officer in the Massachusetts continental army, has married off FOURTEEN DAUGHTERS, all of which are now living and in good health; by whom he becomes the Grand Parent of more than *Forty Children!* Why need we be solicitous to encourage foreign emigration, when we so rapidly increase in population at home?

ADMIRALTY CAUSE.

The following is the decree of judge Belfour of the admiralty court of the island of Tobago, in the case of the schooner Commerce, captured by the French, and afterwards retaken by the English.

Tobago, 15th July, 1797.

"I consider the case that was stated by the council for the claimant as very strong, and it appears clear from the decision against the ship St. Jago de la Vega, that the act of parliament relative to salvage merely respects British subjects and their property, but in no respect neutrals or aliens.

The case stated from Grotius occasioned great doubts in my mind, whether the capture by the French privateer did not make the vessel and cargo their property and consequently legal prize to the captors, as I did not think the court conld have any means of legally coming at the cause of capture by the French, or the consequences.

But it being notorious that war does not exist between the republic of France and the United States of America, I am inclined to consider the capture by the French privateer as an act of piracy or an illegal capture, and I feel much gratified by finding it in my power, under that idea, of giving a decision that appears to me more conformable to justice and equity than I could otherwise have done. By 27th Ed. 3 Cap. & the 13th dodh. 163 it is laid down that if a pirate takes goods on the sea and even sells them, the property is not altered no more than if a thief on the land had stolen and sold them.

By the lex Mercatoria 184, when goods were taken by a pirate and afterwards the pirate making an attack upon another ship is conquered and taken by the other, by the law marine, the admiral may make restitution of the goods to the owners; if they are fellow subjects of the captors, or belong to any state in amity with his sovereign, on paying the costs and charges and making the captor an equitable confideration for his service.

I consider the capture of the Commerce by the Cumanaters as piratical and illegal, and I therefore adjudge and determine that there shall five per cent of the value of the schooner Commerce and her cargo, valuing the same in gold and silver, be paid to the captors in lieu of all costs, charges and rewards whatever.—I further order, that in case the parties do not agree as to the value of the schooner and cargo that the same be referred to Messrs. King and Machan with liberty to call in an umpire.

Signed, JOHN BALFOUR,
Judge of vice admiralty court."

Mr. Piggot, proctor for the captor, then moved his honor for leave to appeal, which was granted, and the usual securities to be given by both parties.

Certified by, JNO. LEWIS,
Deputy register.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

We are informed that a second robbery was attempted yesterday about 12 o'clock, on a gentleman who was on his way to George-town from this city. It seems he overtook and passed a man a small distance the other side of the seat of Mrs. Carroll, about two miles out of town; this man, after parting with him, took a different path through the woods, and met him about half a mile further on, when riding up to the gentleman, he made a catch at the bridle, but missing his hold, he endeavoured to snatch his watch from his pocket, but also failing in that attempt (the horse being very much scared, and running off with great speed) he laid hold on the gentleman's saddle-bags, but from the swiftness of the horse, the villain was unable to effect his purpose.

There was another man some distance behind, who appeared to be an accomplice. This villain's dress, from the description we have had of it, corresponds very nearly with the one described on a former occasion, viz. a striped Gingham coat, with overalls, buttoned down the ancles, appears to be between 25 and 30 years of age—— The late hour at which we received this account, prevented us from stating them more minutely.

The ship Juliana, captain Hayward, which was taken into Havre-de-Grace and there cleared, was, contrary to the expectation of every body, condemned in the high court of appeal at Rouen. The counsel on behalf of the owners, have appealed to the tribunal of Paris.

NORFOLK, August 31.

We sincerely regret our want of time prevents us, at present, laying before the public *Vaublanc*'s speech in the French council, which, we find, was tolerably severe against *Commodore* BARNEY, for mal-practices in conjunction with the LADS in St. Domingo.

Died, on Thursday last at Petersburg, in the bloom of youth, Miss ANN SELDON, of this town. As a daughter or relative, she was unremitting in tenderness, duty and affection: as a friend, sincere, uniform and ardent; as a companion, affable, unassuming and instructive; as a scholar, she was a stranger to pendantry, though a favorite to science.—In a word, the whole conduct and deportment of this amiable young lady, through a short but well spent life, secured to her the love of most, and the admiration of all.

In every act refulgent virtue glow'd;
In manners, grac'd with each endearing art;
In ev'ry speech persuasive wisdom flow'd,
Charm'd ev'ry ear, and gain'd on ev'ry heart.

Let comfort, then, her former life survey:
Nature but call'd her to the gen'ral doom;
Her recollected worth endears the lay,
And virtuous sorrow dignifies her tomb.

Let *Resignation* gently slope the way—
Comfort and *Hope* afford her friends relief,
Drive the wet crystal from their eyes away,
And close the bleeding artery of grief.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 6th to 7th September, in the Morning

Admitted, since last report,

Adam Gastinger, Horn's Tavern, Front, near Callowhill street.
James Reynolds, John Lamentt, Oak street, Southwark.
Mary Mc. Farland, 50, Race Street.
Mary Queen, 13 Chesnut street.
Moses Steward, 75 Almond street.
Catharine Gilliland, John M'Loughlin's, 4th street, 2d door above Shippen street.

Discharged since last report.

Mary Moore, admitted 29th ult.
Barbara (a negro) 30th do.
Elizabeth Fullman, 3d inst.

Died since last report.

James Mechlin, admitted 4th inst.
John Toy, do. 1st do.
Thos. Bute, do. 5th do.
John Brown, do. 5th do.

Remaining last Report		35
Admitted,		6
		41
Discharged	3	
Died	4	7
Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 6 / Sick 29 }		34

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	3
From the city hospital	4
Total	7

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Doctor EDWARD STEVENS (No. 150, South Second-street) is appointed assistant consulting physician.

Burials for 24 hours ending yesterday at noon.

St. Peter's		1 Child
St. Paul's	1	Adult
First Presbyterian	1	
Trinity	1	
City Hospital	3	
Potter's Field	1	
Total	5	4

It is a source of much individual consolation, (during the present alarming state of this city) that many persons who have already deserted it, and have left considerable property behind, have availed themselves of that useful institution, the INSURANCE COMPANY of North America to secure it from the *risque of fire*, which, considering the conflagrations the United States, have lately experienced, is conceived to be much more than adequate to the amount of the premium required.

At a Town-Council specially holden in and for the town of Providence, on Friday, September 1, 1797.

The public are assured, that since the information communicated on Wednesday last, it appears that *one* person only has deceased of the Yellow Fever, and that but *two* persons are now confined with that disorder.

By Order,
GEORGE TILLINGHAST, C. Clk.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be assisted as they may stand in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city.
Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.
John James, ditto No. 18.
Israel Israel, corner of Chesnut & Third St.
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 39.

Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.
Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble-street.
George Inglis, New Market-street.

Commissioners for Southwark.
Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.
William Lennard, South Second-street.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanson-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

(CIRCULAR.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1797.

IN conformity to the Act of Congress of June 24th, 1797, containing a requisition for organizing, arming and equipping, 10,696 of the militia of this state (officers included) and in obedience to the commands of the Governor relative thereto, you are hereby ordered to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, *eight hundred and seventeen militia*, from your brigade and to make me returns of your progress therein as speedily as possible.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
JOS. HARMAR, Adj. Gen.

To LEWIS NICHOLA, ESQ.
Brigade Inspector for the City of Philadelphia.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Phœnix, Lowell, Isle of France 120

CLEARED.

Sch. Betsey Hollon, Medlin, Havanna.

Brig Delaware, Dunphy, from Cape Francois is below, and a brig named the Eliza.

Ship American, Shallcross, captured by the French on her passage home from St. Kitts, was retaken on the 29th, in sight of Cape Francois by the British Frigate Proselite, who saw her safe into the Mole.

The sch. Alciope, Rice, hence to Gonaives, and the brig Rambler from Jeremie to this port, are taken and sent into Cape Francois.

A French privateer sloop of 12 guns, has arrived at New Castle. She is a Bermudian built vessel, and has sprung her mast.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Phœnix, capt. Lowell, in 120 days from the Isle of France. She sailed on the 6th of May; left there the ship Hope, Callahan, of Norfolk, for Hamburgh: the ship Canton, Collin, of Charleston, for Boston, to sail in June, Ketch John, Darby, bound to the eastward for a market. August 27th, lat. 33, long. 71, spoke the ship Ann, Black, out five days from Alexandria, to Rotterdam, all well.

The brig Eliza, mentioned above to be in the river, is captain Sherer, from Charleston.

The ship Inclination, Roster, landed her passengers in England early in July.

New York, September 4th.

ARRIVED. Days
Ship Rising Sun, ——, Londonderry —
Brig Apollo, Robinson, Savannah 7

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

It is now a long time since the Janissaries of this capital testified their discontent at the great number of foreign officers and soldiers who were charged by the government to give them lessons in tactics; and people of discernment have expected to see, sooner or later, what has in fact taken place, the same discontent shew itself among the guards of his highness. The Janissaries have formally requested, that the Grand Seignior should send away, from the capital & Ottoman provinces all foreign troops without exception. We are assured that the council of state has determined in favour of the petition; so that the departure of the French volunteer company of artillery, and most of the foreign officers, is regarded at certain.

The news of the signing of the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and France has caused a universal joy here, especially among the merchants. The Porte itself appears much satisfied in seeing a war terminated, which on many accounts caused great inquietudes. It has in consequence sent to its ambassador at Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris, new instructions analogous to the existing circumstances.

Much is said of the deposing of the Hospodar of Moldavia, for having granted to the fugitive Poles a protection which might commit the Porte with its neighbours. The most rigorous orders have moreover been sent to Jassy, to cause those strangers to quit the Otterman territory immediately.

PETERSBURG, June 27.

Vice admirals Mussin Puschkin and Desin are advanced to the ranks of admirals.

From Turkey we hear of new troubles. In Sophia there has lately been a military consultation at which 16 Pachas were present.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.

Prince Kuspoly who arrived here yesterday from Petersburg, will be introduced to his majesty this day by the Russian ambassador Baron Budberg. There will be a military review on the occasion.

HAGUE, June 19.

Letters from Amsterdam inform us, that commerce there is in a state without any example. A great many commercial cities of the north, and particularly Hamburgh, have ordered from the India company, spices to the amount of many millions; and the demands have not been able to be satisfied, those articles being exhausted for a long time, and none being received from India since Ceylon and the Moluccas have been in the power of the English.

MADRID, June 20.

There have been some disturbances between the English sailors and the people of Lisbon. The people were much alarmed, and several were killed: but nothing further is heard of the matter.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

120th day's Drawing—Aug. 26.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
151	10	14220		26142	10	39483	
1402	10	407	10	154	10	559	
678		537		827		717	10
773	10	798	10	999		931	
979		15029		27190		40647	
3229	10	101		199	10	938	
721		727		494	50	41254	10
4146	10	744		506		262	20
673		16119	10	524		490	10
5993		434		803		680	10
6210		467		953		727	
233		17482		28349		42023	
642	10	615	10	972		098	
789		905	10	989		363	
905		18111	20	29550	10	590	
971	20	721		634		832	
7094		19009	10	30281		43747	
233		404		832		748	
834	10	486		31185	20	864	10
8421		20012		612		44175	
560	10	694		646		721	
789		21469		769	10	792	
914	10	471	10	32144		999	
965	10	821		33137		45566	10
9723		22413	10	429		675	
10507	10	23386		758		46138	
676	10	390	10	35001		704	
828		506		322	10	47354	10
888		763		36246		479	10
11061		797	25	963		927	20
347		24497		37343	10	973	
405		655		375	10	48090	
516		663		506	10	49166	
12124	10	673		38185		670	
586	10	743		374		985	10
13675		932		843	10		
749		25352		955			
788		686		39105			

121st day's drawing, Aug. 28.

517		12032		20594		33305	10
864	10	047	20	910		346	
1002	10	13350		922		403	
153		379		22030		484	
891		701		23774	10	35404	25
2652	10	902	10	24034		887	
909	10	14224		181	10	36594	10
3113		498	10	25250		37810	
4357	10	829	10	393		38498	10
5183		15135	10	26126	10	614	10
6433		672		277	10	39149	
920		745		27669		581	
7596		16134		29597	10	40712	
691		163		712		769	
947	10	295	10	30512	10	41882	
8032	10	333		669	10	42370	10
875		740	10	768	25	388	
9593		17574		873		43171	
10639		702	10	31480	10	193	
805		18112	25	568	10	44527	10
11070	10	950	10	604		718	10
188		19149		659		47118	10
218		20134	10	797		600	10
617		253		30460	10	912	
12009	10	379		650		49733	10

Error in the 40th day—Instead of 15429 25 dols.—read 15459 25 dols.

RAN-AWAY,

ON the 1st. inst. from the Subscriber, an apprentice lad, named Kendal Merrill, about twenty years of age, by trade a Tailor, and had about six months to serve. Any person who will apprehend said run away, so that he may he returned to the Subscriber, will receive a handsome reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD GRAHAM.
Sept. 7. eo. *3t.

POST OFFICE, September 5th, 1797.

☞ The Post Office will be removed tomorrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chesnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.
Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuylkill, on the Ridge Road.
September 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. co2t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eo1m

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&fót

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
60 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this daponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 12aw3w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarm all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets. prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the draw back if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDERIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 2tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1m&f

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws tf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot8s

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

This black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to sell a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Vine-street, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-street, sixteen feet, and in depth, southward, seventy five feet, bounded on the north side by Vine-street, on the east by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the south by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the west by another lot then about to be granted to Joseph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all persons against purchasing the above described property, the same having been mortgaged by the said Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 eo2w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his affiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t